Habib Rishiq Shihab Hate Speaking on YoutubeSocial Media: Forensic Linguistic Analysis

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to explain the forms of speech acts that contain Habib Rishiq Shihab's hate speech on YouTube social media. The data in this study are Habib Rishiq Shihab's story uploaded on YouTube social media which contains hate speech. The source of the data in this study is a document in the form of a video uploaded on YouTube social media related to Habib Rishiq Shihab's speech which contains hate speech.The method used in this study is a qualitative descriptive method, data collection techniques look-see and note. Data were analyzed usingThe data analysis technique used is qualitative content analysis.The results of this study indicate that:Habib Rishiq Shihab's speech on YouTube contains declarative and interrogative speech acts. The form of illocutionary speech acts uses declarative and directive locutions. The form of perlocutionary speech acts is in the form of a deliberate effect by influencing the interlocutor. Such speech is considered as a form of provocative/incitement that can cause feelings of hatred or hostility towards certain individuals and/or community groups based on ethnicity, religion, race, and inter-group (SARA) so that they can be categorized as having committed an unlawful act as regulated in the formulation of article 45A paragraph (2) UU ITE and Article 160 of the Criminal Code.

Keywords: hate speech, social media, and forensic linguistics.

INTRODUCTION

Language is one of the effective means of communication between humans and is widely used by humans. Language is part of culture so that it contains cultural norms that regulate linguistic behavior. In the era of information technology, social media is an effective means of community communication in cyberspace. Social media in cyberspace, such as Twitter, Facebook, blogs, and online discussion forums are currently very popular with the world community and have a very effective impact on the formation of public opinion.

The widespread use of social media as a means of communication is one of the unavoidable impacts of technological developments. Social media can be used for various purposes, including for program promotion, opinion formation, imaging of figures or candidates and conducting political propaganda. Based on the development of technology and science, not all people can use social media positively. This has an impact on social life, such as hate speech, fake news, violence and sexual harassment so that this is not in accordance with the function of language. Based on the aspect of its function, the language used as a communication tool often experiences semantic and pragmatic errors.

The use of language on social media often causes riots, hostility, and even death. Various styles of communication are carried out by social media users, in the form of comments,

criticisms, suggestions, and jokes which contain many utterances that violate politeness because they contain sarcasm. The use of sarcasm in social media can educate people to use sarcastic language, so that indirectly social media has played a impolite role and even leads to sarcasm. This arises as a result of events using language in electronic media which tend to corner opinions on one side of the other. This phenomenon is called language war, Alwi, (2015: 23).

Current linguistic cases often occur on social media such as hate speech, insults to state symbols or religious symbols, and libel. In this regard, there is an article that regulates the use of crime in cyberspace, namely article 28 paragraph (2) of the ITE Law which reads: "Everyone intentionally and without rights disseminates information aimed at causing hatred or hostility to individuals and/or groups. certain communities based on ethnicity, religion, race, and intergroup (SARA)".

The crime in Article 28 paragraph (2) of the ITE Law is regulated in Article 45 paragraph (2) of the ITE Law, namely a maximum imprisonment of six (6) years and/or a fine of one billion rupiah (Rp 1,000,000,000). Many people do not know that there is a Law on Information & Electronic Transactions in Article 28 paragraph (2) of the ITE Law related to hate speech and crimes in Article 45 paragraph (2) of the ITE Law so that a person or society is more dominant at will in expressing and comment on facts about hate speech on social media.

According to Mawarti (2017: 7) hate speech is an act of communication carried out by an individual or group in the form of provocation, incitement, insult to another individual or group in terms of various aspects such as race, color, gender, disability, sexual orientation, citizenship, religion and others. Hate speech proves that there is blasphemy against the language such as hate speech, sarcasm and blasphemous language so that it can abuse or demean the function of language.

There are quite a few cases of hate speech through social media, even on television and other print media, there is a lot of information reporting certain people on hate speech cases through social media. Cases that have occurred on social media are the cases of Ahmad Dani, Ade Armando, and Farmadi Arya.

METHODS

This study uses a descriptive type of qualitative approach. In addition, the data in this study is Habib Rishiq Shihab's speech which was uploaded on YouTube social media which contains hate speech. While the source of data in this study is a document in the form of a video uploaded on YouTube social media related to Habib Rishiq Shihab's speech which contains hate speech. The method used in collecting data is the look-see and note-taking method. The data analysis technique used is a qualitative content analysis technique.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Habib Rizieq whose full name is Muhammad Rizieq bin Hussein Shihab is an Indonesian Islamic figure who is known as the leader of the Islamic Defenders Front (FPI). Habib Muhammad Rizieq Shihab declared the establishment of the Islamic Defenders Front (FPI) on August 17, 1998. The Islamic Defenders Front (FPI) is an Islamic mass organization based in Jakarta. In addition to several internal groups, which FPI calls the fighting wing, FPI has the LaskarPembela Islam, a paramilitary group from the organization which is controversial for carrying out "sweeping" actions against activities that are considered immoral or contrary to Islamic law. especially during Ramadan and often leads to violence.

Source:
Http // Youtube/blessing jaya
Context: HRS Lecture on Maulid Akbar
Title: Full HRS Lecture Calling Lo*te, Is it for Nikita Mirzani?!

Speech Form:

Remember Unyil remember yeeee, pay close attention to a TNI soldier welcoming the return of a Habib, handcuffed, tied up and imprisoned. What's interesting is that the Chinese barons, Chinese again, Chinese cukongs again, carried along, carried along with Brimob soldiers. This is China with the name Dato Taher, yeeeee. If you don't know the name from China, Dato Taher is from Mayapada. This is a Chinese cukong who is carried around, carried along with Brimob soldiers, there is no problem, brother. But why are TNI soldiers saying welcome, why are you being detained, brothers and sisters, that's rude. That's right, that's right… Are there any morals or not? Is there any morality?

The Chinese financier being carried around by the TNI soldiers has no morals? No morals? Continue… There is a despicable bitch Habib. Dizzy, dizzy until the lonte joins in saying yeee….

Brother, don't you? Don't you continue? I'm not angry, it's just that there are people who are angry at threatening the lottery law. Eh, the police are frantic, take care of the bitch. It's a mess… It's a bitch, habib is guarded by the police, isn't it messed up, it's supposed to be an insulting bitch, habib, despicable cleric, arresting, not guarding. The police answered but there was a threat from Habib. Don't ask for a share. Messy… I see it hurts so good. I hope it doesn't hurt anymore. Bitch, let me just say it. Isn't that clear?

1.1 Forms of Speech Acts

Speech act is a theory that focuses on how to use language in communicating the speaker's intentions and purposes and the purpose of using language. This study uses Searle's speech act analysis of 5 provocative utterances on YouTube social media that can lead to criminal acts. These utterances are classified based on the form of locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary speech acts.

The form of speech acts in HRS speech on YouTube social media can be proven as follows:

1.1.1 Locutionary Speech Acts

In Habib Rishiq's lecture, Shihab used declarative locutions to inform the congregation at the time of Maulid Akbar that there was a Lo*te who insulted Habib. In the youtube title, it uses an interrogative locution because it asks who is the lon*te HRS is referring to, is it an artist named Nikita Mirzani? The function of the interrogative sentence in the YouTube title is to explore in-depth information about the Lo*te figure mentioned in the HRS lecture.

1.2 Illocutionary Speech Acts

Illocutionary speech acts function to say or inform something, it can also be used to do something. The division of speech acts based on The speaker's intention when speaking (illocutionary) is divided into five types. The five speech acts are representative speech acts, commissive speech acts, directive speech acts, expressive speech acts, and declarative speech acts.

1.2.1 Representative Speech Acts

Representative speech acts are speech acts that function to determine or explain something as it is. These speech acts, such as stating, reporting, informing, explaining, defending, refusing, and so on. In this study, the act of notifying was found.

The act of informing is one of the representative acts carried out between the speaker

and the speech partner when interacting. This utterance is done with the intention of telling an event or events. The data in the form of an act of notifying are presented below.

Tell
Data (1)
HRS: "Watch carefully! A TNI soldier welcomes a habib home, handcuffed, tied up and imprisoned. What's interesting is that the Chinese barons, Chinese again, Chinese cukongs again, carried along, carried along with Brimob soldiers. This is China using the name Dato Tahir.

Speech context:
        This utterance was uttered by HRS during the HRS Lecture at the time of Maulid Akbar who informed the congregation present that there was a return to Indonesia of an HRS by being handcuffed, tied and imprisoned, while the return of Dato Tahir, a Chinese descendant, was carried away and carried by the police.
        Data (1) contains the meaning of the act of notifying. This is reflected in the speech spoken by Habib Rishiq Shihab when discussing how the police treated HRS when they returned to Indonesia. HRS informed that he was treated by the police by being handcuffed, hand tied and imprisoned. This statement was shown by the words "A TNI soldier welcomed the return of a habib, was handcuffed, tied up and imprisoned"

Data (2)
HRS: "There is a despicable bitch habib. Dizzy so dizzy lonte talk too. "

Speech context:
This statement was uttered by HRS during an HRS Lecture on Maulid Akbar who informed the congregation present that there was a lo*te who also spoke on television and the media about HRS's return to Indonesia.
Data (2) contains the meaning of informing. This is reflected in the speech spoken by Habib Rishiq Shihab when discussing a woman called Lo*te who also talked on television and the media about HRS's return to Indonesia. The woman called lo*nte refers to an artist named Nikita Mirzani. Artist Nikita Mirzani highlighted HRS's pick-up in Jakarta by naming HRS as a medicine man. This statement is indicated by the utterance "There is a lowly lontehabib. Dizzy so dizzy lonte talk too. "

1.2.2 Directive Speech Acts
Directive speech acts, namely speech acts that function to encourage listeners to do something, for example ordering, asking, pleading, inviting, asking, ordering, and suggesting. In this study, it was found that there are four types of directive speech acts, namely asking.

Ask
Data (3)
HRS: "Is there any morals or not? Is there any morality? The Chinese financier being carried around by the TNI soldiers has no morals? No morals?"

Context of Speech:
This statement was said by HRS when asking the congregation about the morality of the TNI.
Data (3) contains the meaning of asking questions. This is reflected in the speech uttered by HRS who asked the morality of TNI soldiers. When listening to the HRS congregation's answers, they asked again as a form of affirmation of their question that TNI soldiers had no morals because HRS returned home in handcuffs, tied up

and imprisoned, while Dato Tahir, a Chinese descendant, was carried away and carried by the police. This utterance is indicated by the utterance "Is there any morals or not? Is there any morality? The Chinese financier being carried around by the TNI soldiers has no morals? No morals?"

Request
Data (4)
HRS: "Watch carefully!"
Context of speech
This speech was spoken by HRS who asked his congregation to pay attention to his words. The statement is indicated by the utterance "Pay close attention!"
Expressive Action
Expressive speech acts, namely speech acts that function to express feelings and attitudes. These speech acts are in the form of apologizing, thanking, congratulating, praising, and criticizing. The speaker expresses certain feelings to the interlocutor, both routine and pure. In this study found expressive acts in the form of criticizing.

Criticize
Data (5)
HRS: "But why is there a TNI soldier saying welcome, why are you being detained, brothers and sisters, it's rude. Right, right."
Context of Speech
This statement was said by HRS when criticizing the police who detained members of the TNI who welcomed HRS.

Data (6)
HRS: "I'm not angry, it's just that there are people who are angry at threatening the lonte law. Eh, the police are frantic, take care of the bitch. messed up messed up.."
Context of speech
This statement was said by HRS when criticizing the police who were guarding the lo*te because there were people who were angry and would punish them

Data (7)
Insane bitch Habib is guarded by the police, isn't it chaotic, it's supposed to be an insulting bitch Habib, despicable clerics, arresting them, not guarding them. The police answered but there was a threat from Habib. Don't ask for a share. messed up..
Context of speech
This statement was said by HRS when criticizing the police who guarded the lo*te with a statement asking for rations to the lo*te.
Data (5) is an act of criticism. This is illustrated by HRS's statement criticizing the congregational police who picked up HRS's return to Jakarta. In this data, HRS also cursed the police by saying "insolent".
Data (6) is an act of criticizing. This is illustrated by HRS's statement criticizing the police guarding the lo*te. Prior to the incident, a number of HRS congregants were angry and were about to subpoena the lady (Nikita Mirzani) because NM also highlighted the pick-up of HRS to Jakarta by naming HRS as a medicine man. As a result of the incident, NM's residence was visited by the HRS congregation so that the police guarded NM's residence.
Data (7) is an act of criticizing. This can be illustrated by HRS's statement criticizing the police guarding the lo*te by making a statement asking the lo*te for rations. The phrase "asking for rations" uttered by HRS has a negative connotation.

1.3 Perlocutionary Speech Acts

Perlocutionary speech acts are speech acts whose utterances are intended to influence the interlocutor. A speech spoken by someone often has a perlocutionary force, or effect on those who hear it. This effect or influence can be intentionally or unintentionally created by the speaker. Perlocutionary acts are actions to influence the interlocutor such as embarrassing, intimidating, persuading, and so on.

In the HRS lecture, it means the act of perlocutionary effect. This is illustrated in HRS's speech by deliberately informing or explaining real events when HRS returned to Jakarta byhandcuffed, tied up and imprisoned. In addition, HRS informed that there was a lon*te (NM) who insulted HRS. The effect or influence of the HRS lecture by influencing the congregation by referring to NM as a lo*te.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of data analysis, it was found that Habib Rishiq Shihab's speech on YouTube contained declarative and interrogative speech acts. The form of illocutionary speech acts uses declarative and directive locutions. The form of perlocutionary speech acts is in the form of a deliberate effect by influencing the interlocutor.

Such speech is considered as a form of provocative/incitement that can cause feelings of hatred or hostility towards certain individuals and/or community groups based on ethnicity, religion, race, and inter-group (SARA) so that they can be categorized as having committed an unlawful act as regulated in the formulation of article 45A paragraph (2) UU ITE and Article 160 of the Criminal Code.

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